1. (Currently amended) A method for fractional wounding of tissue ~~skin~~, comprising:

applying at least one chromophore in a specific pattern to a predetermined area of the tissue ~~skin~~, wherein the specific pattern corresponds to a desired pattern of fractional wounding; and

applying ~~at least one of heat or~~ electromagnetic radiation to the predetermined area of ~~skin~~ the tissue so as to produce a plurality of thermally-damaged regions of the tissue based on an interaction between the at least one chromophore and the electromagnetic radiation.

2. (Canceled)

3. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1, further comprising removing a first portion of the at least one chromophore from the surface of the skin, wherein a second portion of the at least one chromophore remains in pores of the skin.

4. (Previously presented) The method of claim 3 wherein the at least one chromophore is applied to skin as a powder.

5. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the specific pattern is applied using at least one of a grid, a mesh, a roller, a stamp or a stencil.

6. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the specific pattern is applied using an attachment medium.

7. (Original) The method of claim 6 wherein the attachment medium is an adhesive.

8. (Original) The method of claim 6 wherein the attachment medium is light-activated.

9. (Previously presented) The method of claim 7 wherein the attachment medium is at least one of an acrylide, a derma-bond or a glue.

10. (Canceled)

11. (Currently amended) A method for fractional wounding of tissue ~~skin~~, comprising;

applying at least one chromophore to a predetermined area of skin; and

applying a mask with a specific pattern over the predetermined area of ~~skin~~ the tissue, wherein the specific pattern corresponds to a desired pattern of fractional wounding; and

applying ~~heat and/or~~ electromagnetic radiation to the predetermined area so as to generate regions of thermal injury in the tissue based on an interaction between the electromagnetic radiation and the at least one chromophore, wherein the regions are formed in a predetermined pattern.

12. (Canceled)

13. (Previously presented) The method of claim 11 wherein the mask is at least one of a grid, a mesh, a roller, a stamp or a stencil.

14. (Canceled)

15. (Canceled)

16. (Original) The method of claim 11 wherein the mask protects the skin from fractional wounding and wherein the fractional wounding occurs where the skin is not in contact with the mask.

17. (Previously presented) The method of claim 16 wherein the mask is at least one of a grid, a mesh or a stencil.

18. (Canceled)

19. (Canceled)

20. (Previously presented) The method of claim 16 wherein the mask comprises at least one chromophore reflector.

21. (Previously presented) The method of claim 20 wherein the at least one chromophore reflector is at least one of a glass bead, a gold flake, a metal particle, a mirrored glass bead, a salt crystal, or a silica.

22. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the at least one chromophore comprises carbon.

23. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the at least one chromophore is a phase transition chromophore.

24. (Original) The method of claim 23 wherein the phase transition chromophore comprises paraffin.

25. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the specific pattern comprises at least one line.

26. (Canceled)

27. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the electromagnetic radiation has properties to generate a thermal injury to at least one region of the tissue proximal to the at least

one chromophore, while avoiding a generation of a thermal injury in at least a portion of the predetermined area.

28. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein a smallest dimension of the plurality of thermally damaged regions of the tissue is between about 1 μm and about 1000 μm.

29. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein a smallest dimension of the plurality of thermally damaged regions of the tissue is between about 100 μm and about 800 μm.

30. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein a distance between adjacent ones of the thermally damaged regions of the tissue is between about 10 μm and about 2000 μm.